

BERZIN, Mikhail Avgustinovich; STROGANOV, L.P., inzh., red.; MARENKOVA, G.I., inzh., red.; MEDVEDEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for electricians and maintenance men in train and railroad station radio communications] Posobie elektromekhaniku i monteru stantsionnoi i poezdnoi radiosvazi. Moskva, Gos. transp.zhel-dor.isd-vo, 1959. 285 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Railroads--Communication systems)

BERZIN, Mikhail Avgustinovich; NOVIKAS, M.N., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N.,
tekhn. red.

[ZhTU-3 railroad television system] Zheleznodorozhnaia televizionnaia
ustanovka ZhTU-3. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va
putei soobshchenia, 1960. 105 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Industrial television) (Railroads--Communication systems)

BERZIN, M. M. In Latvian

BERZIN, M. M. — "Organization of Fodder Base on Collective Farms of the Latvian SSR." Latvian Agricultural Academy, 1955. In Latvian (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latvyskov SSR, No. 9, Sept., 1955

HERZIN, N., inzh. (Moskva).

No more saltpeter baths. Okhr. truda i sets. strakh. no.3:80-82
S '58. (MIRA 12:1)

(Aluminum founding--Hygienic aspects)

BERZIN, N., tekhn. inspektor

This has to be taken into consideration. Okhr.truda i sots.
strakh. no.6:16-19 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Machinery industry) (Industrial safety)

KONIGSH, Yu.A.; BEKZIN, N.Y.; ERSEN, M.M.; CHERNOV, I.M.

Relation of the Russian Platform to the peripheral areas in the
Pre-Cambrian. Trudy Lab. geol. nauch. no. 12411-812 '64

(GIRA 1968)

BERZIN, N.A.

Reflections of block tectonics of the basement in Middle and
Upper Paleozoic structures of central Tuva. Geol. i geofiz.
no.12:39-47 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,
Novosibirsk.

(Tuva A.S.S.R.---Geology, Structural)

BERZIN, N.A.; KLITIN, K.A.

Structure of the main fault zone in the Eastern Sayans in the
upper Uda. Geol.i geofiz. no.7:16-25 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,
Novosibirsk.

(Sayan Mountains--Faults (Geology))

KOSYGIN, Yu.A.; BASHARIN, A.K.; BERZIN, N.A.; VOTAKH, O.A.;
KRASIL'NIKOV, B.N.; PARFENOV, L.M.

Principal in the structural elements in the Late Pre-Cambrian
of Siberia. Geol. i geofiz. no.10:68-82 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.
(Siberia—Geology, Structural)

BERZIN, N.A.; MISSARZHEVSKIY, V.V.; SEMIKHATOV, M.A.

Structure of the Kichenskaya series in the main fault zone of the
Eastern Sayan Mountains. Geol. i geofiz. no.2:28-43 '63.
(MIRA 16'5)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,
Novosibirsk i Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Sayan Mountains--Geology)

KOSYGIN, Yu.A.; BASHARIN, A.K.; BERZIN, N.A.; VOLONIEY, G.M.;
VOTAKH, O.A.; KRASIL'NIKOV, B.N.; ~~PARFENOV~~, L.M.;
SHPAKOVSKAYA, L.I., red.

[Pre-Cambrian tectonics of Siberia] Dokembriiskaia tek-
tonika Sibiri. Novosibirsk, Red.izd. otdel Sibirskogo
otd-niia AN SSSR, 1964. 124 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut
geologii i geofiziki. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR
(for Kosygin).

BERZIN, N.A.; SEMEKHATOV, M.A.

Facies changes of Upper Pre-Cambrian sediments in the northern wing of the Eastern Sayan anticlinorium. Geol. i geofiz. no.18: 132-142 '65. (MCRA 18:6)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

BERZIN, N.P.; BELYAVTSEVA, T.V.; SHCHEGOLEV, M.I., redaktor; LEVONNEVSKAYA,
L.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Traffic regulations, and rules for pedestrians in Leningrad and
Province] Pravila dvizheniya transporta i peshekhodov v g. Lenin-
grade i Leningradskoi oblasti. [Leningrad] Lenizdat, 1955. 144 p.
(MIRA 9:3)

1. Leningrad. Upravleniye militsii. Otdel regulirovaniya ulichnogo
dvizheniya.
(Leningrad--Traffic regulations)

BERZIN, R., master sporta; MOISEYEV, V.

Combined victories. Kryl.rod. 14 no.6:26-28 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Kiev Province--Parachuting)

L 43092-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWP(h) Pq-4
ACCESSION NR: AR5006825

WH
S/0081/65/000/001/B039/B059

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 1B434

AUTHOR: Berzin', R. Ya.; Sedmal, U. Ya.; Vayvad, A. Ya.

TITLE: Physicochemical studies on aluminosilicophosphate glass. II. Crystallizing ability of glass of the system RO - alumina - silica - phosphorus pentoxide

CITED SOURCE: Izv. AN LatvSSR, Ser. khim., no. 6, 1963, 663-669

TOPIC TAGS: glass, glass crystallization, aluminosilicate glass, aluminophosphate glass, magnesia, calcium oxide, phosphorus pentoxide, calcium phosphate, aluminum phosphate

TRANSLATION: The authors studied the crystallizing ability of glass of the system $\text{MgO} - \text{CaO} - \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{SiO}_2 - \text{P}_2\text{O}_5$. They found low crystallizing ability in glass with the following molar proportions between the oxides: $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 1.7-2.8$; $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 0.7-0.9$; $(\text{SiO}_2 + \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)/\text{RO} = 1.5-2.0$, if RO is 0.44 moles of CaO and 0.56 moles of MgO. The least crystallizing ability among the samples of glass studied was shown by a glass in which the molar ratio of $\text{MgO}/\text{CaO} = 2$. It was established that

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ACCESSION NR: AR5006825

the crystallization of these types of glass results mainly in the separation of Ca and Al phosphates. For Part I, see RZhKhim, 1963, 6M72. Authors' abstract.

SUB CODE: MT

ENCL: 00

am
Card 2/2

L 12890-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(b) WH

ACC NR: AT6000485

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0156/0158

AUTHOR: Eyduk, Yu. Ya.; Sedmal, U. Ya.; Berzin', R. Ya.

ORG: None

TITLE: On the structure of aluminosilicophosphate glasses

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po stekloobraznomu sostoyaniyu. 4th, Leningrad, 1964. Stekloobraznoye sostoyaniye (Vitreous state); trudy soveshchaniya. Leningrad, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 156-158

TOPIC TAGS: lithium glass, aluminophosphate glass, silicate glass, glass property

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with glasses of the three systems $Al_2O_3-SiO_2-P_2O_5$, $Li_2O-Al_2O_3-SiO_2-P_2O_5$, and $MgO-CaO-Al_2O_3-SiO_2-P_2O_5$. In the first system, studies of the chemical stability, crystallizing tendency, coefficient of linear thermal expansion, softening temperature, and microhardness of the glasses indicate that they consist of the groups $[PO_4]$, $[AlPO_7]$, and $[SiO_4]$, weakly bonded to one another. As the Al_2O_3 content increases, more $[AlPO_7]$ groups are apparently formed in which P_2O_5 is bound firmly. In the second system, it is postulated that the factor determining glass formation from the standpoint of energy considerations is the similarity between the structure of the vitreous phase and that of the crys-

Card 1/2

L 12890-66

ACC NR: AT6000485

1
talline phases present in this region. Mineralogical and x-ray diffraction analyses of the crystalline compounds formed showed that crystallization during melting of the glasses involves formation of lithium phosphates and lithium aluminum phosphates. In the third system, the study of physicochemical properties of the glasses indicated that in their crystallization and dielectric properties they are not inferior to aluminum borosilicate glass used in the production of glass fiber, and they are therefore recommended for such use. The glass formation diagrams of the three systems are given. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 22May65

Card

2/2

NW

L 11999-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG
ACC NR: AP5022861 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/65/019/003/0378/0386

AUTHOR: Trinkler, M. F.; Plyavin', I. K.; Berzin', B. Ya.; Everte, A. K. 63

ORG: none 44, 55 44, 55 44, 55 44, 55

TITLE: Spectroscopy of some activated alkali-halide crystals

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 19, no. 3, 1965, 378-386

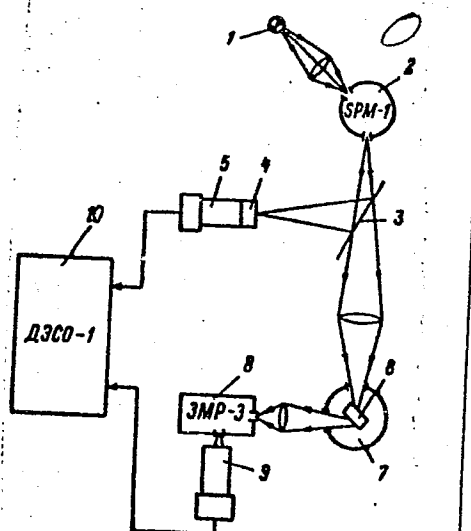
TOPIC TAGS: alkali halide, luminescence, activated crystal, absorption band, band spectrum, transition probability

ABSTRACT: The material of this paper was presented at the Twelfth Luminescence Conference at L'vov in 1964. The authors report results of an investigation of the kinetics of intracenter luminescence in alkali-halide crystals activated with Tl^+ and Pb^{++} (KCl-Tl, KBr-Tl, KI-Tl, KCl-Pb, KBr-Pb). The study was made by oscillographic observation of individual scintillations excited by brief exposure to the light of a spark (Fig. 1). The luminescence was excited in the long-wave absorption band of the activator, corresponding to the $^1S_0 \rightarrow ^3P_1$ transition in free Tl^+ and Pb^{++} ions. The measurements showed that the effect of temperature on the kinetics of luminescence was the same for all crystals except KBr-Pb. All of the crystals activated by thallium have two emission bands excited in the $^1S_0 \rightarrow ^3P_1$ absorption band. The energy spacing between the bands increases from one host to another in the order KCl, KBr, and KI. The crystals activated by Pb^{++} differed sharply from the thallium phosphors. In KCl-Pb the 340 nm band was found to be elementary, and no strong temperature dependence of the photoscintillation decay time was observed for KBr-Pb. The possible

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ACC NR: AP5022861

Fig. 1. Diagram of experimental setup. 1 - Spark gap, 2 - monochromator, 3 - semitransparent quartz plate, 4 - light-transforming crystal, 5 - photomultiplier, 6 - investigated crystal, 7 - cryostat, 8 - monochromator, 9 - photomultiplier, 10 - oscilloscope.



causes of the splitting of 3P_1 level of the activator are discussed. Data were obtained on the energy structure, radiative transition probabilities, and other parameters of the luminescence centers. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 5 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 07Aug64/ ORIG REF: 016/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

BERZIN, S.A. [Bersins, S.]; ERINA, R.L. [Erina, R.]

Methodology for splenopertography. Vest. rent. i rad. 40 no.5:62
S-O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. E.M.Ezeriyetis
[Ezerietis, E.]) Rzhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

MARGULIS, M.S., kand. med. nauk; BERLIN', U.S.S.R. [Berlin, I.]

Control of adequate heparin neutralization by heparinase activity
in artificial blood circulation. Vest. khir. 93 no.11:16-22 W '64
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Iz Rizhskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent V.A.
Korzan).

BERZIN, R., master sporta (Kiyev); MARTYNYENKO, G., master sporta (Kiyev);
YUSHCHENKO, V., master sporta (Kiyev)

With a straight line but from a lower base. Kryl. rod. 12 no.4:
12 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Parachuting)

BERZIN', V. K. and GRENNAUS, G. I.

"Etiology and Diagnosis of Paratyphus Toxic-Infections," Zhur. Mikrob.,
Epidemiol. i Immunobiol., No.6, 1944. p. 59

BERZIN, V. K.

BERZIN, V. K. -- "Paraintestinal Bacteria As Stimulants of Alimentary Toxicoinfectious Diseases." Latvian State U, 1948. In Latvian (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latvyskoy SSR, No. 9, Sept., 1955

BERZIN', V. K.

"Atypical Strains as Provokers of Toxic-Infectious Diseases," Zhur. Mikrob.
Epidemiol. i Immunobiol., No.6, 1953

BERZIN', V.K.; GLINSKAYA, Ye.V.; KANEL', I.A.

Result of a mass Schick's test in determining immunity to diphtheria in children in Riga during 1951. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.8: 76-79 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Iz Rizehskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. prov. E.M.Burtniek) i Rizehskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach M.M.Popova)

(DIPHTHERIA, immunology,
Schick test, results in Latvia)

DERZIN, V.K.

USSR.

The influence of vitamin C deficiency on the response of
the organism to the toxicity of diphtheria cultures. V. K.
Derzin (Med. Inst., Riga). *Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol.*
Immunobiol. 1955, No. 7, 71. — The deficiency in vitamin C
in guinea pigs lowered the resistance of the animals to diph-
theria infection. I. S. Stekol.

62

BERZIN, V.K.

BERZIN', V.K.

Vitamin C deficiency as a factor lowering acquired immunity to diphtheria or obstructing its development; experimental investigations. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.9:18-23 S '55.

(MLRA 8:11)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (sav.prof. A.M.Kirkhenshteyn) Rishskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.prof. E.M.Burtnek)

(SCURVY, experimental,

eff. on diphtheria immun.reactivity in animals)

(DIPHTHERIA, immunology,

vacc.,eff. of exper.scurby on reactivity)

(VACCINES AND VACCINATION,

diphtheria, eff. of exper.scurvy on reactivity)

BERZIN', V.K.

A.M. Kirkhenshtein; an outstanding scientist working toward the protection of public health. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.11:156-158 N '57. (MIRA 11:3)

(BIOGRAPHIES,
Kirkhenshtein, August M. (Rus)

BERZIN', V.K.

Possibility of restoring immunity against diphtheria by giving ascorbic acid to guinea pigs deficient in vitamin C. Zhur. mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.11:103-107 N '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Rzhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(DIPHTHERIA, immunology,
prod. of immun. in scorbutic guinea pigs by vitamin C
ther (Rus)
(SCURVY, experimental,
prod. of diphtheria immun. in guinea pigs by vitamin C
ther. (Rus)

BERZIN V.K.
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol 13/5 Pediatrics May 59

1183. THE STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF VITAMIN C ON THE STABILITY OF IMMUNITY TO DIPHTHERIA IN IMMUNIZED CHILDREN (Russian text) - Berzin V. K. and Glinskaya E. V. - ZH. MIKROBIOL. (Mosk.) 1957, 12 (33-38) Tables 5

Administration to children of ascorbic acid, 100-200 mg. per day for 2 weeks during the winter and spring season, decreased the percentage of positive Schick reactions from 18.4 to 5.4. The immunization with BCG as well as with vaccinia did not decrease the acquired immunity to diphtheria. Administration of ascorbic acid is recommended for a successful maintenance of immunity to diphtheria acquired by active immunization, especially during the winter-spring season.

Anigstein - Galveston, Tex. (L, 7, 17)

BERZIN', V. K.: Doc Med Sci (diss) -- "On the factors reducing the acquired immunity to diphtheria". Gor'kiy, 1958. 38 pp (Gor'kiy State Med Inst im S. M. Kirov), 350 copies (KL, No 7, 1959, 128)

BERZIN', V.K.; BLUMBERG, M.Ya.

Method for setting up and evaluating the opsonocytophagic reaction.
Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.1:124-130 Ja '59. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Rzhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PHAGOCYTOSIS,
opsonic-phagocytic reaction (Rus)

BERZIN', V.K.

Studies on the possibility of restoring (creating) immunity to diphtheria following additional immunization with antigen in guinea pigs deficient in vitamin C. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.3:30-32 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Rzhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(DIPHTHERIA, immunology
immunogenesis in vitamin C-defic. guinea pigs after
immun. with antigen (Rus)
(SCURVY, experimental,
diphtheria immunogenesis in guinea pig after immun. with
antigen (Rus)

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens.
Corynebacteria.

F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5628.

Author : Berzin', V. K.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Study of the Possibility of Restoration (Development) of Immunity to Diphtheria in C-Hypovitaminoses of Guinea Pigs by Supplementary Toxoid Immunization.

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol., i immunobiol., 1958,
No 3, 30-32.

Abstract: 56 guinea pigs with C-hypovitaminosis were immunized four-fold with diphtheria toxoid at intervals of 11, 38 and 44 days. Twenty-four days after the second inoculation, 32 days after the third, and 16 days after the fourth immunization

Card 1/2

63

BERZIN', V.K. [Berzin, V.]; GLINSKAYA, Ye.V.; CHERNINA, Ye.A.

Results of diphtheria control in Riga. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun.
32 no.7:129-132 Je '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Rzhskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Rzhskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-
epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

(RIGA--DIPHTHERIA--PREVENTION)

BERZIN', V.K. [Berzins, V.]; PRIYEDNIYEK, E.Ya. [Priednieks, E.]

Effect of nonspecific sensitization with various antigens on the
intensity of the tuberculin reaction in guinea pigs. Zhur. mikrobiol.,
epid. i imm. 41 no. 2:102-107 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Rzhskiy meditsinskiy institut.

BERZIN', V. N.

20922 Berzin', V. N. Rol' lektsii v prepodavanii molochnoogo dela v sel'skokhoz-
yaystvennykh vuzakh. Sbornik dokladov perevcy Vsesoyuz. Konf-tsii po moloch.
dele. M., 1949, s. 25-31

SO: LECTPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949

12

The effect of cobalt and copper in feeding farm animals.
Ya. M. Berzin. *Agrobiologii* No. 6, 111-20 (1959). In
the light podzolic soils of the Baltic Sea in Latvia the avail-
able Co content ranges from 0.3 to 1.5 mg./kg. of soil.
Even at the higher level there is a deficiency of Co in the
feed, and farm animals, especially the ruminants, are
afflicted with a disease which ruins the efficiency of the
animals and is frequently fatal. In some areas even with
2.0 mg. of Co per kg. of soil cases of the disease have been
observed. Expts. conducted show that for sheep 1.1-2.5
mg. CoCl₂ per day prevents the disease and cures those
stricken. Addns. of 5 mg. CuSO₄ per day make the Co cure
more effective. CuSO₄ by itself causes loss of wt. and drop
in hemoglobin. Similar results were obtained with calves,
milking cows, pigs, and 40-day-old chicks. In all cases the
Co addn. was effective. It is claimed that the Co stimu-
lates vitamin production.

J. S. Joffe

BERZIN, Ya.M. [Berzins, J.], prof., doktor sel'khoz. nauk; YURITSYNA, I.
red.; PETERSON, A. [Petersens, A.], tekhn. red.

[Importance of cobalt and copper salts in the feeding of farm
animals] Znachenie soli kobal'ta i medi v kormlenii sel'sko-
khoziaistvennykh zhivotnykh. Riga, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Latviskoi
SSR, 1952. 123 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Feeding) (Cobalt salts) (Copper salts)

Berzin, Ya. M.

USSR / Farm Animals. Small Horned Animals.

U-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 72067

Author : Berzin, Ya. M.

Title : On the Increase in Sheep Productivity

Orig Pub : Sb. Tr. In-ta Zootechn. i Zoogigieny AN LaSSR, 1955, 6, 3-12.

Abstract : One group of Latvian dark-haired breed, beginning from the 10th day (before mating) and before lambing received 0.3 mg CoCl_2 , 0.5 mg MnSO_4 and 0.5 mg ZnCl_2 each per 1 kg of live weight daily. The control group received no food supplements. The shorn wool in the experimental animals was 0.31 kg higher, the fertility improved, and the number of offspring increased 8.7 percent. The tests were repeated in three different farms with these modifications: in each farm, one group received no microelements, the 2nd group received CoCl_2 , and the third received the same mixture as the one described above. With complex supplements, the increase in offspring was 26-40 percent; stillbirths were reduced.

Card : 1/1

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BERZIN, YH. M.

USSR/Farm Animals - Wild Animals.

Q-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 2622

Author : Ya. M. Berzin'

Inst :

Title : An Increase of the Productivity of Silver Foxes.

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. In-ta zootekhn. i zoogigiyeny AN Latv. SSR, 1955,
6, 29-40

Abstract : Numerous experiments demonstrated that the administration of 0.5 milligrams of Cobalt chloride to one kilogram of the live weight of a female fox, no later than 10 days before coupling and during the entire pregnancy period, improves the reproduction capacities of the animal and provides the young stock with more vitality. The group of female foxes which had received cobalt chloride produced litters which showed an average of 0.43 cubs more than in the control group, when all cubs were 30 days of age.

Card 1/1

FLORIN, Y. N.

Latvijas PSR lopbarības ķīmiskais sastāvs. Rīga, Latvijas PSR Zinatņu
akadēmija, 1956. 181 p. (Chemical composition of Latvian fodder)
LA Not in LC

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

BERLIN, YA. M., ed.

Cukkopiba. 2.izdevums. Riga, Latvijas valsts izdevnieciba, 1956. 209 p.
(Swine raising. 2d ed.)
DA Not in DLC

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

Berzin, Ya. M.

USSR/General Division - Scientific Institutions.

A-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 74.

Author : Ya.M. Berzin

Inst : Institute of Zootechnology and Zoohygiene

Title :

Orig Pub : V kn.: 10 let raboty AN Latv SSR (1946-1956). Riga,
Izd-vo AN Latv SSR, 1956, 127-146.

Abst : A review of the scientific-research work conducted by the institute in the ten years from the day of its founding in connection with the creation of a fodder base for animal husbandry, multiplication of farm animals, fowls, the development of apiculture, nutrition of farm animals (mainly on the role of microelements and vitamins), zoohygiene, and the mechanization of work on stock breeding farms. Plans have been outlined for the development of dairy stock. Data on the application of the scientific achievement of the institute to the practical work of Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes are cited.

Card 1/1

USSR/Farm Animals. General Problems

Q-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, No 49933

Author : Borzin' Ye. M.

Inst : AN LatvSSR

Title : Employing Microelement Salts in Feeding of Farm Animals.

Orig Pub : V. sb.: Mikroelementy v s. kh. i meditsine. Riga, AN LatvSSR,
1956, 511-527

Abstract : Cows receiving daily 10-12 mg of CoCl_2 produced calves which had a live weight of 35.3 kg at birth as compared to 31.1 kg from control cows. When for 10 days before farrowing sows were given 0.3 mg of CoCl_2 + 0.5 mg of MnSO_4 + 0.5 mg of ZnCl_2 each per 1 kg of their live weight, the live weight of their piglets was raised by 14-41.5 percent at birth, and the number of piglets was increased by 0.7 piglet per litter. In sheep, which were given the microelements mentioned above, fertility became larger by 8.7 percent as compared to control animals, and the average weight of lambs increased by 250 gr. In other experiments fertility of sheep receiving this complex

Cord : 1/2

USSR / Farm Animals. Wild Animals..

Q-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 45250

Author : Berzin', Ya. M.

Inst : ~~N t given~~

Title : The Salts of Trace Elements in the Ration of Fur-Bearing Animals.

Orig Pub : Latv PSR Zinatny Akad. vestis, Izv. AN LatvSSR, 1957, No. 6, 55-60

Abstract : Experiments were conducted on silver-black foxes, minks, and Arctic foxes, divided into 5 groups. The salts of the trace elements in different combinations, but uniformly per 1 kg. of body weight during the period of pregnancy, were fed to the animals. The control groups were not given the salts. In foxes and minks, the best results as to the coming in heat, fertility, and viability of the offspring were obtained in the group receiving salts of Co, Mn, and Zn. The experiments with Arctic foxes did not produce definite results.

Card 1/1

Card 2/2

BERZIN Ya M.

USSR / Farm Animals. Small Horned Stock.

Q-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 105700.

Author : Berzin, Ya. M.

Inst : AS Latvian SSR.

Title : Trace Elements in the Feeding of Sheep.

Orig Pub: LatvPSR Zinatnu Akad. vestis, Izv. AN LatvSSR,
1957, No 8, 73-78.

Abstract: "Licking blocks" (L) were prepared from sodium chloride with an admixture of salts of trace elements. L were constantly present in feed troughs and racks. It was found that the sheep which licked them liked better those with a greater amount of salts of trace elements (140.4 - 206.5% of the norm) than L which contained less of these salts (93 -

Card 1/2

USSR / Farm Animals. Small Horned Stock.

Q-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 105700.

Abstract: 164.2%). The fertility of sheep receiving L increased by 8.7% - 10.87%, the average weight of lambs at birth was 0.03 - 0.338 g. higher, and the number of productive lambs obtained from 100 ewes was 17.78 - 19.8 greater from the sheep not given. L.

ALIYEV, G.A., akademik, otv.red.; ABUTALYBOV, M.G., prof., red.; BERZIN, Ya.M., akademik, red.; GADZHIYEV, F.M., kand.vet.nauk, red.; GYUL'AKHMEDOV, A.N., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; IVANOVA, N.I., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; KARAYEV, A.I., akademik, red.; GUSEYNOV, D.M., red.; GUSEYNOV, B.Z., prof., red.; PEYVE, Ya.V., red.

[Abstracts of reports of the Third All-Union Conference on microelements, April 1958] Tezisy dokladov Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po mikroelementam, April' 1958. Baku, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Azerbaidzhanakoi SSR, 1958. 398 p. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po mikroelementam. 3d, 1958.
2. Akademiya nauk Azerb.SSR (for Aliyev, Karayev). 3. Akademiya nauk Latvyskoy SSR (for Berzin). 4. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Azerb.SSR (for D.M.Guseynov). 5. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Peyve). 6. Institut pochvovedeniya i agrekhiimi AN Azerb.SSR (for D.M.Guseynov, Aliyev, Gyl'akhmedov). 7. Institut biologii AN Latv.SSR (for Peyve). 8. Stalinskiy meditsinskiy institut (for Ivanova). 9. Institut botaniki AN Azerb.SSR (for B.Z.Guseynov). 10. Azerbaydzanskiy institut zemledeliya (for Abutalybev).

(Trace elements)

PEYVE, Ya.V., glav. red.; ALIYEV, G.A., akademik, red.; ABUTALYBOV, M.G., prof., red.; BERZIN, YA.M. [Berzins, J.], akademik, red.; VINOGRADOV, A.P., akademik, red.; VLASYUK, P.A., akademik, red.; VOYNAR, A.O., prof., red.; DROBKOV, A.A., prof., red.; KATALYMOV, M.V., prof., red.; KOVAL'SKIY, V.V., red.; KOVDA, V.A., red.; KEDROV-ZIKHMAN, O.K., akademik, red.; LEONOV, V.A., akademik, red.; PETERBURGSKIY, A.V., prof., red.; SINYAGIN, I.I., red.; CHERNOV, V.A., prof., red.; CHANISHVILI, Sh.F., red.; SHKOL'NIK, M.Ya., prof., red.; SHCHERBAKOV, A.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; VENGRANOVICH, A., red.; DYMARSKAYA, O., red.; KLYAVINYA, A. [Klavina, A.], tekhn. red.

[Use of trace elements in agriculture and medicine; transactions]
Primenenie mikroelementov v sel'skom khoziazistve i meditsine; trudy.
Riga, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1959. 706 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po mikroelementam. 3d, Baku, 1958.
2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Peyve, Kovda). 3. AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (for Aliyev). 4. AN Latviyskoy SSR (for Berzin).
5. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Vlasyuk, Kedrov-Zikhman). 6. AN Belorusskoy SSR (for Leonov).
7. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Sinyagin, Koval'skiy). 8. Chlen-korrespondent AN Gruzinskoy SSR (for Chanishvili).

(Trace elements) (Biochemistry) (Agriculture)

BERZIN', Ya.M.

The economics of calf raising. Zhivotnovodstvo 21 no.1:51-60
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN Latvyskoy SSR.
(Calves--Feeding and feeding stuffs)

BERZIN', Ya. [Berzins, J.]

Mixed feed enriched with microingredients. Vestis Latv ak no.1:
157-165 '61. (EEAI 10:9)

(Feeds) (Trace elements)

BERZIN', Ya. [Berzins, J.]

Mixed feed enriched with microingredients. Vestis Latv ak no.1:157-
165 '61.

BERZIN, Ya. [Berzins, J.]

Sugar beets as a valuable feed for meat-type swines. Vestis Latv
ak no.7:73-75 '62.

BERZIN', Ya. [Berzins, J.]

Vitamin A and other trace ingredients in calf feeding.
Izv. AN Latv. SSR no.10:67-70 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

BERZIN, Ya.M., akademik

New system of feeding calves to the age of six months. Dokl. Akad.
sel'khoz. nauk no.3:24-27 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Latviyskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya i latviyskaya
akademiya nauk.

BERZIN', Yu. E. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "On the clinic, diagnosis^u and
~~pathogenesis~~ pathogenesis of subarachnoid hemorrhages." Riga, 1957. 19 pp with illustra-
tions (Min of Health Latvian SSR. Riga Med Inst), 300 copies (KL, 4-58, 85)

BERZIN', Yu.E. (Riga)

Reactive changes in diskitis of the sacrolumbar area of the spine. Vop.neirokhir. 25 no.3:20-24 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy khirurgi k kafedra nervnykh bolezney
Rizhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(INTERVERTEBRAL DISK—DISEASES)

BERZIN', Yu.E. [Berzins, J.]

Combination of aneurysms of the arteries of the base of the brain
with polycystic degeneration of the kidneys. Zhur. nevr. i psikh.
62 no.1:41-44 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.S.Pentsik) Rizhskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

(INTRACRANIAL ANEURYSMS) (KIDNEYS—TUMORS)

BERZIN', Yu.E. [Berzins, Ju.]; ANSHELEVICH, Yu.V. [Anselevics, Ju.] (Riga)

Activity of some enzymes in the cerebrospinal fluid. Vop.
neirokhir. 27 no.1&46-50 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz kafedry nervnykh bolezney (zav.-prof. A.S.Pentsik),
kafedry gospi~~t~~al'noy khirurgii (zav.-prof. A.F.Lepukaln)
(Liepukalns,A.) i kafedry gospi~~t~~al'noy terapii (zav. prof.
B.M.Prozorovskiy) Rzhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID) (ENZYMES)

BREMANIS, E.B. (Riga, ul. Gauyas, d. 14-a, kv.1); BERZIN', Yu.E. [Berzins, J.]
kand. med. nauk.

Ligament of the carpus and its surgical treatment. Ortop., travm.
i protez. 27 no. 1:66-68 Ja '66 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz kafedr obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. Ya. M. Bune)
i nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.S. Pentsik) Rzhskogo
meditsinskogo instituta. Submitted May 5, 1965.

1. HILLERS, S.; BERZINA, A.
2. USSR 600
4. Nitrofurantoin
7. Crystalline modifications of 5-nitro-2-furfurylidene-aminoguanidine sulfate,
Latv. PSR Zin. Akad. Vestis, No. 11, 1951.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

Distr: 4E20(j)/4E3d

Alkylation of furan by olefins. II. Increase of increment of molecular refractions of mono- and polyalkylfurans. S. Hillers and A. Berezina. *Litvijs PSR Zindhu Akad., Vests* 1959, No. 5, 100-11. Treating 2-ethyl-5-acetylfuran with hydrazine yielded 2-ethyl-5-acetylfuran hydrazone (I). Treatment of I with $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ at 200° yielded 45% 2,5-diethylfuran, b. $105-10^\circ$, n_D^{20} 1.4700, d_4^{20} 0.8890; maleic anhydride adduct m. 118° . Similarly, starting with 2,5-dimethyl-3-acetylfuran hydrazone, 77% 2,5-dimethyl-3-ethylfuran was prepd., b. 130° , n_D^{20} 1.4623, d_4^{20} 0.8900. Mol. refractions for these furans were detd. and compared with calcd. values. When the increment of 0.755, characteristic of the furan ring was not added to the sum of at. refractions in calcd. values, they agreed closer with exptl. values.

V. S. Mikhajlov

3
1-24(NB)
2

BERZINA, A. K.

Berzina, A. K. - "Acquainting the Students in the First through Fourth Classes with Weather Phenomena." Academy of Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR. Sci Res Inst of Teaching Methods. Moscow, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 10, 1956, pp 116-127

BERZINA, A.N.

Attack of gnats on man in nature. Paraz.sbor. 15:353-385 '53.
(MLRA 7:5)

1. Zoologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Diptera) (Parasites--Man)

COUNTRY : USSR G
 CATEGORY : Zooparasitology. Mites and Insects as Disease
 Vectors, Insects
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 2 1959, No. 5760
 AUTHOR : ~~Berzina, A. N.~~
 INST. :
 TITLE : Attacks by Gnats under Natural Conditions of the
 Middle Course of the Angara River
 ORIG. PUB. : Parazitol. sb., 1957, 17, 168-195
 ABSTRACT : In the Bratskiy Rayon of Irkutskaya Oblast, in
 the Angara river and its tributaries, 23 species
 of gnats were discovered, 10 of them in the An-
 gara river alone. The females which attack belong
 mainly to one species, viz., Simulium cholodkov-
 skii. The latter species develops in the Angara
 river and produces two generations a year. The
 flying out of the first generation depends on
 CARD: 1/5

COUNTRY	:	G
CATEGORY	:	
REF. JOUR.	:	REZhiv., No. 2 1959, No. 5760
AUTHOR	:	
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	
ORIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT	:	the time of freeing of the river from ice, while
cont'd.	:	the second generation flies out by about the 20th
	:	of August or shortly thereafter. The flying out
	:	of gnats attains its maximum at the end of June.
	:	The number of flying gnats and the activity of
	:	their attacks depends mainly on temperature,
	:	light and wind. The attacks take place within
	:	the temperature interval of 7-33°, with a maxi-
	:	mum at 16-27.9°. At 7-9.9° and 31-33.9°, no food-
	:	searching flight of gnats was noted. The flight
CARD:	:	2/5

COUNTRY :
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : EZhBiol., No. 2 1959, No. 5760
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : of gnats is observed at an illumination ranging
 cont'd. from 0 to 60,000 lx. The attacks of S. chlod-
 Novskii started with an illumination of 10 lx,
 and active flight began at 1,000 lx. The morning
 and evening increase of flying activity is con-
 ditioned by optimal intensity of illumination
 (5,000-10,000 lx). A wind of up to 1.5 m/sec
 does not exert noticeable influence. The inten-

CARD: 3/5

24

COUNTRY	:	G
CATEGORY	:	
SER. NO.	:	Entomol., No. 2 1959, No. 5760
AUTHOR	:	
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	
ORIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT cont'd.	:	<p>ality of the attacks decreases with the wind at 2 m/sec and ceases at 4.5 m/sec and over. At optimal temperature and illumination, the gnats were flying even when the wind had a greater intensity. Relative humidity within the limits of 10-100% has no influence on the flight. A fine drizzling rain also did not impede the flight. Flight stopped with the onset of fog. During the night, the gnats do not attack. The 24-hour rhythm of the behavior of gnats is conditioned</p>
CARD:		4/5

COUNTRY : G
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 2 1959, No. 5760
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : by the combined stimulating action of periodically changing illumination and temperature. It
cont'd. is possible that the depression of the flight
activity during the daytime is caused by an intense illumination and a high temperature.-- I.
A. Rubtsov

E N D

CARD: 5/5
#1015

25

MONCHADSKIY, A.S.; BERZINA, A.N.

Intraspecific relations of predatory mosquito larvae of the subfamily Chaoborinae (Diptera, Culicidae). Report No.2: Possibility of changes in the acuity of intraspecific relations during larval development. Zool.zhur. 38 no.10:1554-1558 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Zoological Institut of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad.
(Mosquitoes--Larvae) (Reflexes)

GLUKHOVA, V.M.; BERZINA, A.N. [deceased]

Biting midges (Diptera, Heleidae) in the floodplain of the
middle course of the Kacha River, Krasnoyarsk Territory.
Ent. oboz. 42 no.4:825-832 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Zoologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.

NIKITINA, Ye.I.; BERZINA, A.P.; KUZNETSOVA, I.K.; SOTNIKOV, V.I.

Svanbergite in the Gornyy Altai. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.4:942-944
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom V.S.Sobolevym.
(Altai Mountains—Svanbergite)

BERZINA, A.P.; SOTNIKOV, V.I.

Excrescences on zircon crystals. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.4:
885-887 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.S. Sobolevym.
(Altai Mountains--Zircon crystals--Defects)

BERZINA, A.P.; SOTNIKOV, V.I.

Some data on the temperatures and pressures accompanying the formation of the Sorsk deposit. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.1:179-182 J1 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted February 15, 1965.

L 45170-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG
 ACC NR: AP6027892 SOURCE CODE: UR/0371/66/000/003/0015/0018

AUTHOR: Berzin', B. Ya--Berzina, B.

ORG: Institute of Physics, AN Latv. SSR (Institut fiziki AN Latv. SSR)

TITLE: The delay component in Gamma-scintillations of the CsI-Tl crystal
 11-11-11

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskikh i tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1966, 15-18

TOPIC TAGS: luminescent crystal, cesium iodide, gamma luminescence, photoluminescence, thallium, luminescence center, *Cesium compound, IODIDE*

ABSTRACT: According to the literature, the decay component of gamma-scintillations at room temperatures is characterized by different decay times. The purpose of the present work is to investigate whether the decay component of gamma-scintillations is dependent upon the activator Tl, or on some other luminescent centers in the CsI-Tl crystal. The author examines CsI-Tl crystals with the real concentrations of 0.14; 0.5; 0.7; 2.9; 6.15×10^{-2} mol% and the nonactivated CsI crystal. The method of studying the luminescence kinetics of these crystals is used. The studies were conducted during gamma-excitation as well as

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ACC NR: AP6027892

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during photo-excitation in the temperature range from 210 to 300K. The photo-scintillations were activated through an SPM-1 monochromator with a quartz prism by short flashes ($\sim 10^{-7}$ sec) of a high-voltage spark. The luminescence pulses through ZhS-4 and ZhS-17 light filters were recorded by an M12FQ35 photomultiplier, and the gamma-scintillations by M12FQ35 and FEU-12A photomultipliers. Single gamma- and photo-scintillations were obtained on the DESO-1 two-beam speed oscillograph. It is found that the centers responsible for luminescence with a delay time of 8 μ sec are observed in the CsI-Tl crystal as well as in the CsI crystal and, consequently, are not the centers of the Tl activator. The nature of these centers has not been established conclusively. It is, therefore, desirable to have detailed investigations made of luminescence centers responsible for the 8- μ sec emission components in order to regulate as much as possible their presence in scintillation crystals. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

[26]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Jul65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 005/ ATD PRESS:
5081

Card

2/2

BERNINA, R. B.

"Synthesis of hydrocarbons. XV. Synthesis of 3-alkynes (γ -acetylenic hydrocarbons)."
by R. Ya. Levina, E. A. Viktorova, and R. B. Bernina. (p. 246)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1981, Volume 51, No. 2

RYABOV, A.N., inzh.; BERZINA, B.F., inzh.

Generalization on experimental data on critical thermal loads in
the forced motion of underheated liquid in cylindrical pipes.
Teploenergetika 11 no.2:81-87 F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

22796

S/070/61/006/003/007/009
E036/E435

24.7300(1136, 1160, 1482)

AUTHORS: Berzina, I.G., Naumov, A.F. and Savintsev, P.A.
TITLE: On the solution and contact melting of irradiated
crystals

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1961, Vol.6, No.3, pp.460-464

TEXT: Reports of some experiments on the rate of solution and contact melting of crystals of NaCl, Bi, Cd, Pb irradiated with X-rays and with slow neutrons. The experiments show that rate of solution and the contact melting are structure sensitive characteristics of the crystals. The authors consider that the effect of radiation on these properties has been neglected. As regards the rate of solution, this will only be structure sensitive if diffusion effects can be avoided. In fact no differences are observed between irradiated and non-irradiated samples if the solution is not stirred. Also, excess stirring causes ill defined hydrodynamic behaviour. The final experimental arrangement consisted of a plate of salt of thickness 0.93 mm. A stream of a solution of NaCl in water is passed through a cylindrical hole in the plate of diameter 1.2 mm at a rate such that the Reynolds number

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E036/E435

On the solution and contact ...

remained constant at 4000 independently of the strength of the solution. In fact, the velocity of the jet was about 4 m/sec. The experiments were carried out at 21°C. The X-rays were provided by a tube with voltage of 47.5 kV and anode current 16 mA. The target was apparently of Cu. The crystal was placed at 5 cm from the centre of the tube. The dissolution rates were obtained for radiation times up to 16 hours and rates of dissolution of irradiated and non-irradiated samples V_{Ir} and $V_{U.Ir}$ compared. The ratio $V_{Ir}/V_{U.Ir}$ increased up to a ratio of about 1.4 after 16 hours irradiation depending on the solution strength. The experiment was only carried out on NaCl. In contact melting of two crystals A, B, these crystals are dissolved in a liquid film between the two crystals at a temperature T_{CM} less than the melting temperature of the pure crystals. Normally the crystals are pressed together to give a thin film. Experiments were carried out on several pairs of metals, one of which was irradiated for 50 hours from a radio-active Be source, which gave slow neutrons (4×10^6 neutrons/sec) at a distance of 20 cm from the sample which was in the form of

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EO36/E435

On the solution and contact ...

3 mm diameter tablet of height 1.12 to 1.18 mm, placed in a paraffin block. The experiment to determine rate of contact melting has been described (Ref.9: P.A.Savintsev, V.Ye.Avericheva, A.V.Vyatkina, V.Ya.Zlenko, M.I.Ignat'yeva, *Izv.vysssh.uch. zavedeniy. (Fizika)*, 5, 128, 1959) and is carried out for irradiated and unirradiated samples simultaneously, the times of dissolution of unit volume being obtained. The systems investigated were: irradiated Bi in the Sn-Bi system and irradiated Cd in the Bi-Cd system. For temperatures approaching the temperature of contact melting considerable differences in the time of dissolution of irradiated and non-irradiated samples were observed, e.g. differences up to 1000 sec (actual times are not quoted). In addition to the samples irradiated for 50 hours by neutrons, the effects were studied for Bi in the Bi-Sn system which had been irradiated with X-rays for 1 to 30 min at an intensity of about 3500 mcuries/sec. For a definite dosage saturation of the rate of contact melting is achieved. There are 6 figures and 9 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English language publication reads as follows:

Card 3/4

On the solution and contact ...
A. Carlson, "Growth and Perfection of Crystals", N.Y., 1958.
ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. S.M.Kirova
(Tomsk Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M.Kirov)
SUBMITTED: August 9, 1960

22796
S/070/61/006/003/007/009
E036/E435

X

Card 4/4

21. 7110
18. 1200

AUTHORS:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

3426
S/139/61/000/006/004/023
E039/E420
Berzina, I.G., Botaki, A.A., Savintsev, P.A.
Changes in the modulus of elasticity and microhardness
with exposure (to radiation)
Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Fizika.
no.6, 1961, 30-34
TEXT: It is well known that radiation causes changes in
crystalline systems. In particular, irradiation with electrons
increases the Young's modulus of various metals up to a limiting
value. Similarly, irradiation of single crystals of copper with
 γ -radiation produces an increase in the modulus of elasticity.
In addition, the Young's modulus for graphite and single crystals
of copper is substantially increased by irradiation with neutrons
in a reactor. In this paper it is shown that the modulus of
elasticity of the eutectic alloy Zn-Cd increases by about 2.5%
after storage for one year after preparation, whereas in the case
of Pb-Bi the modulus increases by about 6% after 45 hours. These
changes in Young's modulus were determined by an ultrasonic method.
The effect of exposure to slow neutrons and γ -radiation from a

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E039/E420

Changes in the modulus ...

radium beryllium source (4.8×10^6 nsec) on the Young's modulus for bismuth and tin was also examined. A maximum increase of about 1% is reached after 70 and 100 hours exposure respectively (Fig. 2,3). The effect of irradiation by high energy γ -radiation (15 MeV) on bismuth and tin is similar, showing an increase in modulus of about 2% after a few hours exposure. In the case of rock salt a dose of 3000 r (25 MeV γ) increased the Young's modulus by about 1%. The change in Young's modulus ΔE caused by irradiation of Zn-Cd alloys of various Zn content to X-radiation is shown in Fig. 5. ΔE passes through a sharp maximum at about 29% Zn. An exposure of 30 min to 1.2 MeV γ -radiation changed the microhardness of the Bi-Pb alloy from 3.05 to 5.52 kg/mm² and for the Bi-Sn alloy from 4.10 to 6.60 after 25 hours. In the case of Zn-Cd, an exposure to 130 r/min of 48 kV X-rays resulted in an increase in microhardness from 24.4 kg/mm² to a maximum of 30.2 kg/mm² after 2 hours, after which it fell rapidly to near its normal value. There are 5 figures, 4 tables and 14 references: 3 Soviet and 11 non Soviet-bloc. The four most recent references to English language publications

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Changes in the modulus ...

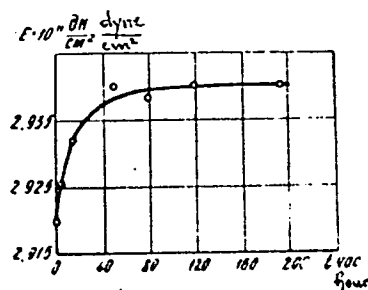
34186
S/139/61/000/006/004/023
E039/E420

read as follows: Ref.1: H. Dieckamp, A. Sosin. J. Appl. Phys., v.27, no.12, 1956; Ref.2: D.D.Thompson, D.K.Holmes. J. Phys. and hem. Solids, v.1, no.4, 1957; Ref.5: H.S.Selers, D.A.Powell et al, Bull. Am. Phys. Soc., II, no.1, 1956, 379; Ref.10: D.D.Thompson, T.H.Blewitt, D.K.Holmes. J. Appl. Phys., v.28, 1957, 742.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni S.M.Kirova
(Tomsk Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M.Kirov)

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1960

Fig.2.



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S/139/62/000/003/019/021
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Borzina, I.G., Savitskaya, L.K. and Savintsev, P.A.
TITLE: A study of the structure of metals near the [liquid/
/solid] interface during contact fusion
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika,
no. 3, 1962, 160 - 163 + 1 plate

TEXT: When two metals which form a eutectic are brought into intimate contact and heated to a temperature lower than the melting point of either metal, but higher than the eutectic temperature, a liquid phase is formed at the plane of contact. The object of the present investigation was to study the mechanism of this phenomenon. The experiments were conducted on Sn-Bi, Sn-Cd and Cd-Zn couples. Cylindrical specimens, prepared by drawing molten metals into glass tubes, were used with the contact surfaces made flat by polishing. The technique described by P.A. Savintsev and A.V. Vyatkina (Izv. vuzov SSSR, Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 2, 1959, 89) was used to bring about contact fusion, the holding temperatures of 150 and 280 °C being used for the Sn-Bi and Cd-Zn couples, respectively. Metallographic Card 1/2

BERZINA, I.G.; SAVINTSEV, P.A.

Effect of radiation on contact melting of crystals. Izv.
TPI 122:33-39 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

SAVINTSEV, P.A.; NAUMOV, A.F.; BERZINA, I.G.

Kinetics of the dissolution of crystals following irradiation.
Izv. TPI 122:39-44 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

BERZINA, I.G.; SAVINTSEV, P.A.

Contact melting of irradiated crystals. Kristallografiia 7
no.1:159-162 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. S.M. Kirova.
(Metals, Effect of radiation on)
(Melting)

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S/070/62/007/002/021/022
E132/E160

AUTHORS: Derzina, I.G., and Berman, I.B.

TITLE: On the change in dislocation density, the rate of contact melting and the rate of solution of crystals which have undergone irradiation

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.7, no.2, 1962, 330-332

TEXT: Crystals of various metals and of NaCl were irradiated with neutrons or with 2 MeV γ -rays for different periods. For the three phenomena, contact melting for pairs of the metals (Sn-Bi, Sn-Cd, Bi-In, etc), solution of NaCl in water and dislocation density in KCl, there were increases to 1.2 times normal when crystals were tested immediately after irradiation, but after annealing at 20 °C for some hours the values decayed to below those for unirradiated crystals. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. S.M. Kirova
(Tomsk Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: July 29, 1961

Card 1/1

38381

S/070/62/007/003/013/026
E132/E460

AUTHORS: Anokhina, I.N., Berzina, I.G., Berman, I.B.,
Sokolov, L.S.

TITLE: The coefficient of linear expansion of crystals of
KCl irradiated by protons

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.7, no.3, 1962, 429-432

TEXT: In crystals of KCl the dependence of the coefficient of linear expansion and the dislocation density on the dose of 4.5 Mev protons with which the crystal has been irradiated have been studied. It is shown that the change in the coefficient of linear expansion corresponds to the change in dislocation density. Crystals of KCl, with dimensions about 25 x 5 x 5 mm, were irradiated in the beam from the cyclotron in the Tomsk Polytechnical Institute at a distance of 5 m from the deflector which gave a dose rate for 4.5 Mev protons of 6×10^{10} protons/cm²/sec. The temperature was 20 to 30°C. The thermal expansion coefficient was then measured over the interval 25 to 500°C to 10^{-8} deg⁻¹. Graphs are given showing a minimum coefficient of 345×10^{-7} /deg at a dose of 10^{14} protons/cm² increasing linearly to 357 at zero
Card 1/2

The coefficient of linear ...

S/070/62/007/003/013/026
E132/E460

dose and at 4×10^{14} . The temperature dependence of the coefficient of expansion also depends slightly on dose. The penetration depth of the protons, as measured by the colouring produced was about 20 microns. The dislocation density plotted against dose follows the same course as the expansion and shows a distinct minimum density at a dose of about $2 \times 10^{14}/\text{cm}^2$. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova
(Tomsk Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M.Kirov)

SUBMITTED: July 29, 1961

Card 2/2

S/070/62/007/004/013/016
E021/E435

AUTHORS: Anokhina, I.N., Berzina, I.G., Savintsev, P.A.
TITLE: Coefficient of linear expansion of alkali-halide
crystal subjected to radiation

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.7, no.4, 1962, 637-639

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TEXT: The accuracy of the method was 10^{-8} deg^{-1} . The radiation source was Ra- α -Be with an activity of 4.8×10^6 neutrons/sec and a γ -radiation activity of 10 r/min. The radiation dose in all cases was 4×10^{10} neutron/cm² and 750 r/cm². Under these conditions the expansion coefficients of $25 \times 5 \times 5$ mm NaCl, KCl and KBr crystals were measured in the range 100 to 300°C after irradiation at room temperature. Immediately after irradiation there was an increase in the coefficient and the increase was more marked at higher temperatures. It is suggested that this is due to the appearance of defects in the structure caused by radiation and it is shown that the relation between the expansion coefficient and the radiation dose is similar to that between the

ACCESSION NR: AT4030808

S/0000/63/000/000/0281/0267

AUTHOR: Berzina, I. G.; Savintsev, P. A.

TITLE: The effect of the defectiveness of metal structures on contact fusion

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov. Poverkhnostnyye yavleniya v rasplavakh i protsessakh poroshkovoy metallurgii (surface phenomena in liquid metals and processes in powder metallurgy). Kiev, Izd-vo, AN UkrSSR, 1963, 281-287

TOPIC TAGS: structure defect, contact fusion, crystal, radiation

ABSTRACT: In this paper the authors investigated the defectiveness of crystals at high temperatures at which a method of contact fusion can be used for metal vapors which have a maximum fusibility diagram. They also investigated the radiation failures in this crystal at increased temperatures which determine the velocity change of fusion in contact with a number of other metals. The results are presented in graphs. A diagram of the circuitry is given. The authors concluded that the velocity of contact fusion changes with the change in the defectiveness of the structure of the samples under radiation. The change of velocity of contact fusion with a change of radiation dose makes it possible to judge the defects in the crystals provided by the radiation. The annealing of the radiation defects occurs at

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ACCESSION NR: AT4030808

temperatures exceeding the temperature of contact fusion. The relaxation of the exposed crystals is accompanied by a change in the defectiveness of their structure which affects the changes in the velocity of the contact fusion. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. S. M. Kirova (Tomsk Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 23Nov63

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 013

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 6907-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/T/EEC(b)-2 Pr-4/Pu-4 IJP(c)/

ESD(gs) GG

ACCESSION NR: AR4039927

S/0058/64/000/004/E081/E081

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz., Abs. 4E635

AUTHORS: Anokhina, I. N.; Berzina, I. G.; Savintsev, P. A.

TITLE: Temperature coefficient of linear expansion of crystals
subjected to irradiation

CITED SOURCE: Mezhvuz. sb. tr. Zap.-Sib. sovet po koordinatsii i
planir, nauchno-issled. rabot po tekhn. i yestestv. naukam, vy*p
2, 1963, 93-95

TOPIC TAGS: alkali halide, neutron irradiation, gamma irradiation,
coefficient of thermal expansion, potassium compound

TRANSLATION: The joint action of neutron (4×10^{10} neutron/sec) and
gamma irradiation (750 roentgen) on the coefficient of linear expan-
sion (CLE) of KCl, KBr, and KI was investigated in the 100--500° in-
terval. The CLE of the irradiated crystals was found to be higher

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(by up to 5%) than that of non-irradiated crystals over the entire temperature interval. For KBr the difference between the CLE of irradiated and non-irradiated crystals begins to decrease above 350°, while for KI -- above 320°. This is attributed to the difference in the binding energies in the crystals. It is shown that the CLE resumes its initial value eight hours after rising as a result of irradiation of KCl, after which it continues to decrease reaching after 28 hours a constant value of ~96% of initial. The dependence of the CLE of KCl on the radiation dose of protons with energies 4.5 MeV was investigated. It is established that at 100° the CLE first drops to the minimum at $\sim 10^{14}$ proton/cm², after which it increases and reaches its initial value at $\sim 4 \times 10^{14}$ proton/cm². Under the assumption that the dependence of the dislocation density on the proton-radiation dose is analogous in form, it is concluded that the CLE is connected with the defect density. L. By*strov.

SUB CODE: SS

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